

EXIT TANNER: ENTER YATES

Imposing Inaugural Ceremonies at the State Capital.

NEW EXECUTIVE'S ADDRESS

Other Events in Connection With the Change of Administration.

Springfield, Jan. 14.—Thousands of people from every county thronged the city today to attend the inauguration of Gov. Richard Yates. The weather was beautiful, the sun shining brightly and the temperature springlike. The feature this morning was the



parade, which started at 10:30, reaching the state capital at noon. Yates was enthusiastically greeted at every hand.

The Two Governors. When Yates and Tanner appeared on the platform in representative hall, where the two branches of the legislature had assembled, there were great cheers from the crowds in the hall. Speaker Sherman called the joint session to order. Judge Haney administered the oath of office to the officers-elect. The retiring governor, John R. Tanner, made a brief speech,



introducing Yates, then the latter delivered his inaugural address, which was as follows:

YATES MAKES NO RECOMMENDATIONS
Will Await Developments and Weigh Merits of Proposed Legislation.
Gentlemen of the Forty-Second General Assembly and Fellow Citizens: The constitution of the state of Illinois specifically provides that the governor shall, at the commencement of each session, and at the close of his term of office, give to the general assembly, by message, information of the condition of the state, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. It also requires him, at the commencement of each regular session, to present estimates of the amount of money required to be raised by taxation, for all purposes. The able and exhaustive message to the general assembly which has just been transmitted thereto by my distinguished predecessor, the Hon. John R. Tanner, has fully complied with these requirements of the constitution; so fully, indeed, that were I disposed to consider myself required by the constitution to furnish additional information, I would be at a loss to know where to go to get it. The constitution nowhere provides that the governor coming into office after the commencement of a session, shall give to the general assembly by message, either information or recommendation of measures or estimates of taxation. The governor will, doubtless, always be within the implied, if not expressed, prerogatives of his office, whenever, in

his judgment, he shall deem it expedient to communicate with the general assembly, by proper message.

Many of my predecessors have when about to come into office, found such a condition of affairs, that they have deemed it best to, in their inaugural addresses, both convey information and recommend legislation. They were, of course, justified in so doing. For myself, however, believing as I do, that the constitution does not require specific recommendations from a new governor, before he has, by experience, acquired information and learned what measures ought to be recommended, I feel compelled to say that at this time my knowledge of state affairs is so limited, that it would be discourteous to attempt to convey that limited knowledge to the legislature. And, as to recommendations, I have had so little opportunity to weigh the merits of the great number of measures which have been suggested, that I feel that I might be purporting to make recommendations, and thus indulging in a recommendation of any of them. If at any time, within the session, I shall become satisfied that it is my duty to recommend to the general assembly any particular subject, for consideration, I shall not hesitate to exercise the constitutional prerogatives of the executive, in that particular, feeling well assured that my motives in then communicating with them, as doubtless they do now appreciate my present action in refraining from so doing.

An Important Occasion.
The fact that I have no suggestions to make to you, the general assembly, with reference to measures to come before you, at this session, does not debar me from endeavoring to briefly give expression to some of the feelings which follow this hour of transition. This occasion is of importance to all. Its significance is not to be belittled. It is not merely an hour of pardonable pleasure and pride to the six of us upon whom has been devolved the responsibility of officials of the state, but it is a moment of consequence. Although days have passed since you, in both your houses, perfected your organization and arranged preliminary details, you have scarcely, as yet, settled into your respective places, and this hour begins, in fact, your active service. It is appropriate that while you are pausing, so to speak, before entering upon the performance of your active duties, the state, too, should pause, and, with due satisfaction, reflect that here, at its capital, there sit, as its senators and representatives, a body of men, enlightened, clear-headed and high-minded men. It is quite certain that this general assembly cannot suffer by comparison. Illinois has just cause to feel proud of its legislature, and to rely upon the fidelity of that legislature.

Difficulties and Perplexities.
I need not exhort you to wear your honors worthily. But I may be permitted to remind you that to do so is the duty of every legislator. The difficulties and perplexities continually confronting the legislator are not generally appreciated. They are necessarily many and great. More than that, they are complex and intricate. They involve exhaustive attention. Many times state legislators get little credit for their labors, which are really arduous. In the performance of their duties, the line between the right and the wrong is often somewhat obscured and hard to find. There will doubtless be many times, in trying days to come, when you and I both will seek for a time, at least, almost in vain, for absolutely satisfactory solution of pending problems. Good intentions alone will not suffice for our correct guidance. So many different factors may affect any given situation, that the result will, if we are not very careful, be far from either desirable to us, or advantageous to the people, and this in spite of all lofty motive and high incentive and sincere desire to do right. Such being the case, it is certainly ground for congratulation in the present general assembly, that there undoubtedly abide, in fact, both that lofty motive and that high incentive which the people so much desire.

No Power to Rectify Errors.
We all realize that there is, for the time being, no power to rectify our errors, if we make them. There is no immediate help for the state, if, from your hands and mine, there comes, during the ensuing two years, a fabric of legislation which is defective in construction and detrimental in effect. It behooves us, therefore, in all that we do, move and act with wisdom and just instincts. We should consider well, before we disturb well settled conditions, which are satisfactory. I am satisfied that such is the wish of the people. There is a wide-spread feeling, in all states, that there may be too much government and too many laws. I participate in this feeling, myself, and so do many of you. Indeed, it is, in part, because of this feeling, that I have decided not to make any recommendations to you concerning legislation. There doubtless never was a law so good but that it might be bettered by amendment. There, doubtless, are many of our laws which could be improved. There are, perhaps, some which ought to be abolished. These probably are some which ought to be abolished, provided other better ones could be put in their places. And, lastly, there are, probably, some entirely new, which ought to be passed. As a matter of course, proper appropriation bills and an equitable re-portionment are absolutely essential.

No Plans for Legislation.
There does not, however, seem to me to be any pressing necessity or demand for a large quantity of new legislation. No hidden significance attaches to this suggestion. I have no plans for legislation. I have in contemplation no statute which I would pass or repeal, if such passage or repeal were in my power. But owing, perhaps, to my inexperience in such matters, I have been much impressed and, indeed, somewhat startled, by the multitude of suggestions which have come to me.

Continued on Sixth Page.

'TIS SIGNED YET AGAIN

That Note Which Is to Start the Peace Negotiations with Ah Sin.

SO SAYS A TELEGRAM FROM PEKING

Conger, However, Seems to Be a Little Late with News.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Secretary Hay has received a cablegram from Minister Conger at Peking announcing that the Chinese plenipotentiary have been directed to sign the joint note of the powers.

Peking, Jan. 14.—The joint note of the powers has finally been signed by the Chinese peace commissioners, Prince Ching signed Saturday and Li Hung Chang, who is better, signed yesterday. It is understood that the malady from which Li Hung Chang is suffering is Bright's disease. He was feeling very Saturday and therefore postponed the affixing of his signature, but Prince Ching was hopeful that he would be able to sign yesterday, which proved to be the case.

Prince Ching has protested to the court against the appointment, said to be contemplated, of Viceroy Chang Chih Tung as a plenipotentiary in the place of Li Hung Chang. He thinks the Chinese advice absolutely essential, although he believes it might be advisable to appoint a third plenipotentiary for China and reiterates his desire for the appointment of Sheng, who would be acceptable to the foreigners. So far as Chang Chih Tung is concerned the envoys who know him personally say that while he is strongly anti-foreign, and has never made any secret of his likes and dislikes, they believe he would be a satisfactory representative of the Chinese, and there would not be any objections to him on the score of his recent utterances. Indeed, some of the ministers think it would be wise for China to make Chang Chih Tung a plenipotentiary.

Envoys Hear From Home.
Most of the envoys have received word from their governments that the negotiations must be conducted in Peking, on the ground that for various reasons other places suggested would be objectionable. The Russians say they will formally turn over the railroad to the Germans immediately. M. de Giers, the Russian minister, has refused to permit the Russians to distribute rice and wheat to destitute Chinese in the British section.

Chronicle's News Is Romance.
London, Jan. 14.—The foreign office here declares the report of the cessation of the new Chinese-Szechuan-Kwan railroad to Russia by Lord Salisbury, as announced by The Daily Chronicle Saturday morning, is unfounded. It points out that Great Britain has no voice to make in the railroad is Chinese property. Moreover, it is stipulated that it shall not be mortgaged to any foreign government or company.

BOERS ONLY TWENTY MILES AWAY
From Pretoria—Cut the Railway and Fight for Six Hours.

Pretoria, Jan. 14.—Friday night the Boers cut the wires between Irene and Ollifantsfontein stations. Early Saturday morning 800 Boers under Commandant Beyer invested Kaalfontein station. A hot rifle and shell fire with two field pieces and a Maxim was maintained for six hours. A armored train and reinforcements were sent from Pretoria, but before they had arrived upon the scene the garrison had driven off the Boers, who retired with a loss of a transport train half a mile long. The Boers blew up the line beyond Kaalfontein, compelling the mail train to return here. It is supposed that their object was to obtain supplies, a great quantity of which is stored in Pretoria. The British had no casualties.

London, Jan. 14.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Jan. 13: "About 1,400 Boers crossed the line, attacking both Zuurfontein and Kaalfontein stations, but were driven off. They are being pursued by a cavalry brigade. Lord Kitchener has also several skirmishes at different points, with trifling British losses, and adds: 'Three agents of the peace commissioners were taken as prisoners to De Wet's laager near Lindley, Jan. 10. One, who was a British subject, was flogged and then shot. The other two, burghers, were flogged by De Wet's orders.'

The Daily Telegraph publishes a three-column dispatch from its correspondent at Brussels, giving a conversation with Dr. Leyds and Abram Fischer. The general purport of the statement of the Boer representatives is that "Great Britain is still under the false impressions concerning the war, as she always has been," and that "the Boers are fully resolved to continue the struggle and are as hopeful now as they were a year ago, of preserving their independence."

CALLED MURDER AT LONDON.

DeWet Now "Outside the Pale of Humanity," Says the Mail.
London, Jan. 14.—The brief report of the fate of the three members of the peace committee who were sent to see General DeWet excites the deepest indignation on all sides. One or two papers express a hope that Lord Kitchener has been misled by false kaffir reports, but it is generally felt that he would not have reported the matter to the war office without undoubted evidence. The Daily Mail heads the report with the word "Murder," and declares against any further attempt

to coax the enemy into submission. "DeWet has placed himself outside the pale of humanity," says The Daily Mail, "and no proclamations but large reinforcements must be our watchword."

The Morning Post says: "This marks the point where the guerrilla phase ends and the bandit phase begins. All the papers appeal strongly to the government to hurry forward reinforcements, since it is evident that the Boer leaders have now become desperate and conciliation is quite useless. The Pretoria correspondent of The Daily Mail announces the return to Pretoria of Mr. Pretorius, a former president of the late South African republic, from a futile endeavor to persuade the Boer leaders to surrender."

Details of the attacks upon Kaalfontein and Zuurfontein stations show that there were only small garrisons of about 120 men at each station. The British had excellent trenches which enabled them to withstand the attacks until the Boers, having ascertained that reinforcements were coming to the garrisons, retired.

POST FOR AN INDIANA MAN.

Addison C. Harris to Go Into the Cabinet in Griggs' Place.
Indianapolis, Jan. 14.—It is reported here that from letters received by intimate political friends and Lieutenants of Senator Fairbanks it has been learned that A. C. Harris, of this city, who is now minister to Austria, will be the new attorney general in President McKinley's cabinet. Minister Harris, who is a native of Indiana and was born of Quaker stock in Wayne county, Oct. 1, 1840. He was graduated from the Northwestern university, now Butler college. In 1865 he was admitted to the bar in Indianapolis and began the practice of law as a partner of John T. Dye.



VANDERBILT-FRENCH.
Wedding in New York's Upper Set Celebrated Today.

Newport, N. I., Jan. 14.—The wedding of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, probably the most wealthy of the third generation of the Vanderbilt family, and Miss Elsie French, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Orme French, of Newport, took place at noon today in the Seabright Memorial Church of St. John, the Evangelist.

GETS THERE JUST THE SAME
The Venerable Senator Hoar Renominated by Massachusetts Senators.

Boston, Jan. 14.—Senator George F. Hoar was today unanimously renominated as a candidate for United States senator by the republican senators of Massachusetts. Hoar has been a member of the senate since March, '77.

SCRAP IN WEST AFRICA.
British Forces Surprise Rebels and Win Fight.

Bathurst, Gambia, West Africa, Jan. 14.—The British punitive expedition arrived at Dambuta the 11th and completely surprised and routed the rebels. The troops captured the town after an hour's fighting, sixty rebels were killed, 60 wounded and 200 captured. The British casualties were six West Indians wounded. More fighting is expected.

KING OF SWEDEN
RECOVERS HIS HEALTH.

Stockholm, Jan. 14.—King Oscar has recovered his health, and will resume the reins of government the 21st.

TEN PERSONS KILLED
BY AN EXPLOSION.

London, Jan. 14.—Ten persons were killed and many injured as the result of an explosion in a hat factory at Denton, near Manchester.

ITALIAN STEAMER IS LOST.

Many Bodies Washed Ashore Near Corsica.
La Ghiappa, Island of Corsica, Jan. 14.—The Italian steamer Leona is lost. Many bodies from the wreck have been washed ashore.

Another American Expelled.
Berlin, Jan. 14.—Hugo Reittner, a naturalized American who is connected with the Berliner Tageblatt, has been expelled from Prussia as an obnoxious foreigner.

FATAL CHICAGO PANIC

Seven Deaths and a Score Injured the Result of a False Alarm of Fire.

MANY OF THE VICTIMS CHILDREN

Mothers in Their Frantic Fight Throw Little Ones Down From the Balcony.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—Seven persons were crushed to death and as many more seriously injured in a panic which followed a man's false alarm of "fire" late Saturday afternoon in West Twelfth Street Turner hall. About 800 people were in the place, gathered to witness the performance of a play entitled "The Green-Horn." The following people were killed: Rebecca Lidsley; Annie Goldberg, aged 7; Regina Millenbach, aged 4; Annie Saloman, aged 37; George Shaffer, aged 9; Mrs. Samuel Mendelsohn; Birdie Nidmann.

Twenty Two Severely Hurt.
The injured number twenty-two, as follows: Becki Adler, aged 16, legs broken; Bella Adler, legs injured; Joe Becker, aged 6, body bruised and internal injuries; Mollie Becker, left arm badly bruised; Sarah Bloomer, den, covered with contusions from being stamped upon; Rebecca Bloomer, ear lacerated; Mrs. Sarah Cohen, internal injuries; Louisa Freedman, concussion of the brain; Sarah Goldberg, right cheek cut and badly bruised; Mrs. Nettie Hirschberg, body bruised; Minnie Hoffman, injured internally, may die; Fannie Jacobs, contused and eye cut; Myer Jacobson, injured internally and legs badly bruised; Abraham Kammerman, ankle crushed; Rosie Kammerman, internal injuries; Mrs. Sarah Koal, internally injured; Mollie Mollo, body bruised; Letty Mollo, right arm broken; Annie Marquoloss, aged 8, injured internally; Bessie Rissman, aged 6, legs crushed; Jacob Rissman, aged 10, left leg injured; Mrs. Ida Rissman, badly bruised.

Eight Persons Are Missing.
The missing—Mollie Frank, aged 14; Harry Harris; Annie Lichtenstein; Fannie Marquoloss; Samuel Mendelsohn and two children; Reuben Frank.

Play Ends in a Tragedy.
The play was in Yiddish, and the audience, comprising for the most part women and children, was all Hebrews. The hall stands in the center of a district densely populated by Jews. The play was nearly over when the cry which caused the panic was raised, and within five seconds after it rang through the hall the entire audience was converted into a frantic mob, every member of which was fighting for the safety which lay beyond the doors of the building.

FRANTIC WOMEN IN THE GALLERY.
Throw Their Children Over the Railing to the Floor Below.

Around the upper part of the hall extends a balcony which is open only at one end. Here were seated 150 women and children, and the women at the farther end of the balcony, away from the stairway, seeing that the rush toward the exit was blocked to them and their children, began at once to throw the little ones over the railing to the floor ten feet below. The children fell into the midst of the maddened throng and were at once trampled under foot. It is known that three of the dead were children who were thrown from the balcony and were trampled by the crowd, with not a chance for their lives. Following the children many of the women sprang from the balcony upon the crowd below and others swinging over hung by their hands before they dropped.

On the main floor the crush was much worse than in the balcony. The main exits from the hall, and the only ones known to a majority of those who frequent the place, are two doors in the south end of the main auditorium that open upon winding stairs, which eight steps down unite into one broad flight leading to the main door at the Twelfth street front. Around these two doors a frantic mass of screaming men, women and children was packed, all struggling fiercely to force their way down the stairs. At the landing where the two flights of stairs wind down from the main hall unite a woman stumbled and fell. In an instant a score of people were down, and before the rush was over, four lives had been crushed out in a space four feet wide by six feet long.

Within five minutes after the beginning of the panic it was all over, and the police and firemen who came hurrying to the scene of the disaster were called upon to do nothing beyond carrying away the dead and injured and keeping back the thousands of people who tried to force their way into the building. As soon as the news of the panic had spread throughout the district—which seemed but a very few minutes—all the Hebrews from that part of the city rushed to the place bent upon learning the names of the dead and wounded. Men and women fought desperately with the officers in their efforts to enter the building and learn if any of their loved ones were among the dead.

Later—All the persons who were reported missing Saturday night after the panic in the Twelfth Street Turner hall were accounted for yesterday. It is thought now that none of the injured were dead, but less serious—stamped there a few weeks previous, were started with the intention of injuring his building.

Gas Stove Costs Her \$3,700.
Burlington, Ia., Jan. 14.—By the flaming up of a gas stove in the home of Miss S. E. Brown, at 819 Arch street, \$3,700 in cash and bank notes were consumed. The money was the property of Mrs. Mary Ellerman. The package was left on a table near the stove while both women were out of the room. When they returned they found the table in flames and the money in ashes.

Elkes defeated Ross in a fifteen-mile motor-paced race, in 27:15 2-5, by half a lap at Boston Saturday.

NEELY MUST BE GIVEN UP

Supreme Court Declares Administration Official Must Go To Cuba.

EXTRADITION CASE SETTLED.

Tribunal Also Holds That the Island is Foreign Territory.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The supreme court today rendered a decision in the Neely extradition case. The court held that Neely was subject to extradition and must be surrendered to the Cuban authorities.

Cuba Foreign Territory.
The court held that Cuba was foreign territory, our only purpose in the war with Spain being to free the Cubans from Spanish domination.

Resumption of Porto Rico Hearing.
The supreme court today resumed the hearing of the case of Charles Huus vs. the New York & Porto Rico Steamship company. Senator Lind-bergh continued his arguments begun last Friday.

PUT TO DEATH
IN ELECTRIC CHAIR.

Sing Sing, N. Y., Jan. 14.—William Neufeld, who murdered his mother's cousin, Mrs. Annie Kronman, in New York, Aug. 7, 1899, was put to death in the electric chair at the state prison here this morning. Robbery was the motive of Neufeld's crime.

PLOT ON LIFE OF CZAR.
Russian Nihilist Arrested on Sensational Charge.

Nice, Jan. 14.—The police arrested Victor Nakadchidze, a Russian nihilist, on the charge of plotting to take the life of the czar on the latter's approaching visit here.

BISHOP OF LONDON IS DEAD

Rev. Mandell Creighton Expires After a Long Illness.

London, Jan. 14.—Rev. Mandell Creighton, D. D., bishop of London, died this afternoon after a long and painful illness.

The London Prices do the Talking.

SPECIAL FOR THIS SALE.

\$18 MEN'S SUITS ONLY	\$10.00	\$7.50 MEN'S SUITS ONLY	\$3.75
\$16.50 MEN'S SUITS ONLY	10.00	BOYS' STIFF BO30M SHIRTS WORTH 50 CENTS TO \$1	25c
\$15 MEN'S SUITS ONLY	10.00	MOTHER FRIEND SHIRTS WORTH 50 CENTS TO \$1	23c
\$13.50 MEN'S SUITS ONLY	7.50	MEN'S FANCY VESTS WORTH \$3 TO \$4	1.99
\$12 MEN'S SUITS ONLY	7.50	MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS WORTH 50 CENTS TO 75 CENTS	25c
\$12 MEN'S SUITS ONLY	7.50		

This Sale Consists of New and Up-to-date Goods.

YOU KNOW US.

THE LONDON